

The Terminal boosts and advertises Richmond, directly increasing your property values.

RICHMOND TERMINAL

The Terminal is the oldest newspaper in Richmond and has the confidence and support of pioneer.

VOL. XXV.

RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1928

No. 35

General Apathy Again Shows On Election Day

Primaries Failed to Attract Normal Vote

Tuesday's primary election was a disappointment to those who anticipated a "war of ballots" and a big vote. The voting public seemed to be afflicted with that old-time ailment, "general apathy."

Approximately 25% of the voters turned out and exercised their rights of franchise.

Senator Hiram Johnson received a fine endorsement, proving Contra Costa county's loyalty to the Golden state's representative at Washington. Johnson received 7792 votes to Randall's 1186.

In the contest for State Senator, in the county, incumbent W. R. Sharkey of Martinez had little difficulty in vanquishing his competitor, Louis E. Davis, Sharkey receiving 10,380 votes to Davis' 4609. In Richmond Sharkey defeated Davis by 6985 to 2677 votes.

Sharkey also carried Marin county by a substantial majority.

Congressman Chas. F. Curry, Assemblyman Robert P. Easley, incumbents, received fine endorsements, although they had no competitors.

Supervisor Oscar Olsson, in contest of No. 2 district easily defeated Al. Aijts, by a vote of 1481 to 1133.

Incumbent Supervisors W. J. Buchanan and R. J. Trembath were unopposed and will retain their respective places on the board.

Woman Candidate Defeated for Assembly

Sacramento, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Cora M. Woodbridge of Roseville, member of the state assembly, was defeated for renomination by E. Gaylord on the republican ticket in Tuesday's contest. Mrs. Woodbridge has served three terms in the assembly. The only other woman member is Mrs. E. Miller of Pasadena.

First to See Value of Big Advertising

Robert Bonner, for whom Bonner Springs, Kan., is named, New York publisher, was the first to use full-page advertising; and the first journal to pay large sums for feature articles.

When Edward Everett was raising funds to purchase Mount Vernon Bonner gave him \$10,000 for 52 articles known as the Mount Vernon papers, had a like sum to the fund. He also started the literary world by buying eight pages of advertising in the New York Herald. When the press room of the New York Ledger was destroyed by fire he inserted in the daily papers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston the following advertisement: "Unless we are burned out more than once a week the New York Ledger will be ready on the news stands of the United States, the Sandwich Islands and New Jersey."

Personnel of S. P. Co. Changes After 4 Years

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—The retirement of William Sproule from the presidency of the Southern Pacific Dec. 31, 1928 will in no way change the policies of the company. His successor, Paul Schoup, executive vice-president, will carry on the policies of the company so effective in the development of the west. Sproule has served the company 41 years.

Hale Holden, now president and chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, will be named chairman of the executive committee having general control over the company's business with headquarters at New York, it was also announced.

Hoover in College



PORTRAIT from the family album taken when the Republican presidential candidate was a student at Leland Stanford University in 1894.

With both acceptance speeches part of the campaign record, Herbert Hoover offers agriculture a definite program for working out of its marketing difficulties, while Governor Smith reviews what the republican party has already done and promises that he will do something else, but he gives no idea of what that will be.

Hoover Continues Touring Program

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31.—The return of Mr. Hoover to Washington is not expected to terminate his campaign touring by any means. A number of cities are clamoring for visits, and while the republican nominee has accepted no invitations, he is known to be considering several speaking trips.

Oakland's City Tax Rate Reaches \$1.94

Oakland, August 31.—The city council fixed the tax rate at \$1.94, \$1.52 of which is available only for city purposes, the remainder being for schools, redemption and interest on bonds.

Better Yet

Two boys were discussing sport. "How high can you jump?" asked one. "About four feet," replied the other. "What can you do?" "Five feet," came the prompt reply. "How about the long jump?" "Ten feet. What can you do?" "Eleven feet. What's your time for the hundred?" But the other lad was a bit suspicious by now, so he replied: "Four seconds better than yours."

Labor Has the Right of Way



Richmond - Berkeley Have Near School Row

The stand that city superintendent of schools W. T. Helms has taken in the matter of Kensington children attending Berkeley schools is identical with the Albany situation.

Helms contends that school accommodations are here in Richmond for the children and sees no reason why Richmond should contribute \$30 or \$40 per capita to Berkeley.

The Kensington "mother militants" are determined to force the issue, and will lose out. Berkeley has no room, and cannot adequately take care of her own pupils. The college town school board has officially notified Albany that she must take care of her own pupils. Consequently, Albany's overflow, that has been accommodated by Berkeley in the past, must attend the new school now being completed near the county line in Albany, which will take care of 7th to 11th grade pupils.

Motorists in Australia have formed an "Anti road-hog league" for the purpose of exterminating that type of driver.

RANDOM COMMENT Things in General

A news item states that 600 tractors are to be shipped from an American city to Russia. The tractor has become an international necessity. In every section of the world, from Africa to the far reaches of Alaska, this crawler type of machinery labors. Its incredible efficiency is an everlasting tribute to American mechanical genius.

It used to be that when Greek met Greek there was a tug of war but nowadays when Greek meets Greek they discuss the restaurant business.

Gasoline tax collections in Florida for the first six months of 1928 totaled approximately \$17,000,000.

An Ohio woman sues her husband for divorce because he visits a beauty parlor. Well, don't the women go to the barbershops?

California has 223,000 acres of good cotton, an increase of 71 per cent over the 1927 acreage. Arizona, New Mexico and Louisiana have about the same acreage as that reported last year. Prospects for good yields are favorable.

S. P. Will Carry Autos As Baggage to Del Monte

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—Automobiles may be vehicles to their owners but they will be nothing but baggage to Southern Pacific after September 1, according to F. S. McGinnis, passenger traffic manager, who announces a new type railroad car that will swallow motor cars like the whale did Jonah and deliver them just as safely at destination.

Hereafter motorists bound from San Francisco to Del Monte may drive up to the station, secure a baggage check for their machine, for which a charge will be made, board the train, and upon arrival at Del Monte drive away under their own power.

The new cars are equipped with end doors and specially constructed heavy steel run-ways so that automobiles may run aboard or detrain. These cars will be operated on the "Del Monte" between San Francisco and Del Monte commencing September 1.

"This service," McGinnis said, "will enable the motorist to avoid crowded highways so that he may arrive at his destination fresh, untired and able to enjoy the full pleasures of his outing. The automobile baggage car is an innovation in railroading and will we believe, be popular."

Riding the accelerator may prove just as harmful and costly as riding the clutch.

Missouri, California and Colorado each will produce from 16,000,000 to 17,000,000 bushels of wheat, or better; Illinois, 13,000,000 bushels, and Iowa, New Mexico and Arizona together, 12,000,000 bushels.

Another Way to Do It

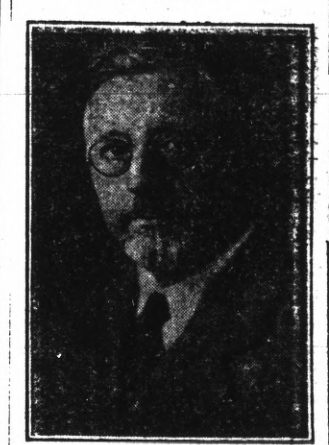
A minister preaching his Sunday morning sermon was aware that a large number of his congregation were not listening to his talk. During this hour the janitor stepped to the platform and said, "Mr. Van Cleve, the church is on fire."

Not Much Attraction

"We shall be changed in form perhaps," our favorite radio preacher recently declared, "but otherwise immortality will find us as we are." Comforting to many, no doubt; but don't tell that to a man with hay fever and expect him to cheer.—Farm and Fireside.

Explains Relation to Local Telephone Co.

A. C. Cruden of New York, who testified before the State Railroad Commission recently.



A. C. CRUDEN, Assistant Controller, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The New Farming Account School

The good business farmer today watches his farm accounts carefully in respect to his labor, his farm stock and his soil. He knows what they can do and how they can be most profitably handled. He knows the mathematics of growing feed from the soil, and of raising poultry from the feed and cash profits from pigs and poultry. He knows whether he is milking the cow for paying returns or the cow is milking him out of his invested capital. Whenever his accounts show a deficit or inefficient profit on any of these items, he immediately studies to overcome the handicap and correct any mistakes that have been made.

The Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association is conducting a nationwide educational campaign for better methods of farm accounting. The commission has been stressing the wisdom of country bankers through cooperation of county agents, calling farmers together, and holding account schools where instruction is given on the use of the farm account books.

Each person is led through the various steps in keeping accounts and such enters his own inventory which has previously been instructed to make and bring to school. This gives a good start and when properly followed up by letters and an occasional visit by the specialist in charge, greatly aids the man who is really in earnest to come through his first year of keeping accounts successfully. Many times country banks offer the rooms for holding the account schools in some instances, an employee of the bank is designated to assist farmer patrons during the year in keeping their accounts.

Prominent Telephone Head Important Witness

Cruden is assistant comptroller of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., which is the parent company of the Bell System. He was one of the four witnesses representing the Pacific Telephone Co. in explaining to the commission the relationship of the local company to the Bell System and its bearing on the local company's application for increased telephone rates in the S. F. and eastbay exchanges.

Personal Mention

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Maroney of 523 Chanslor have returned from Richardson Springs and will spend a week in Southern California.

Mrs. Fern Kelly of Sacramento is the guest of the E. Howells of 324 21st street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Meese of St. Richmond are at Santa Cruz on a vacation of two weeks.

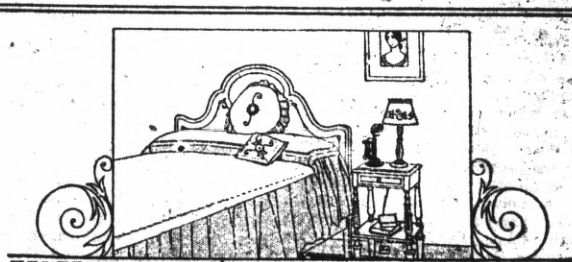
Good Showing Made By Judge Hickman

Albany, Cal., Aug. 29.—The race for assemblyman, 4th district, in Albany resulted in Judge Geo. W. Hickman carrying 5 out of the 11 precincts by handsome majorities over incumbent Cloutman and candidate Johannessen.

In the entire district Cloutman won out, receiving 2872 votes; Judge Hickman, 2364; Johannessen, 2159.

It costs two and a half times as much to educate a child as it did fifteen years ago. But of course a good many of them are sure that they know two and a half times as much.

American league president says the ball players waste too much time going to and from the field between innings. It's our opinion that the fellows who waste the most time are the ones who strike out with the bases full.



TELEPHONE CONVENIENCE AT THE BED SIDE

WHEN your telephone bell rings after you have retired for the night, it's mighty convenient to reach out from your bed and answer the call. It's no longer necessary to get up to answer the telephone. Just call our business office and have an extension installed by your bedside.

Extension telephones in the home save many tiring steps, are an aid in emergencies or danger and add greatly to the comfort and convenience of the home.

Cost—only a few pennies a day

FOR BETTER SERVICE
Be sure to "hang up" the receiver when you have finished talking. A receiver off the "hook" temporarily puts your line out of order. You may think an important call.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Golden State

News of Interest to All

Following several months of debate as to whether the curricula of a teachers' college and of a university could be made to coincide with out detriment to either, the regents of the University of California decided affirmatively at their last meeting and voted to move the State Normal School at Los Angeles to the new university campus at Westwood Hills, in the summer of 1929.

Suits filed against the city of Los Angeles for loss of life and injuries suffered during the St. Francis Dam disaster of last March were brought to a total of almost \$2,000,000 last week with the filing in Bakersfield of new damage complaints by Lillian L. Curtis, who lost her husband and two children in the flood, as well as suffering serious personal injuries.

Decision to start work on the new \$3,000,000 international house financed by John D. Rockefeller Jr. at the Berkeley campus of the University of California in April, 1929, has been reached. The building will be ready for occupancy by 500 foreign and American students in August, 1930.

With the announcement it plans to establish a "super power system," the Benson Super-Power Corporation, \$10,000,000 concern of Georgetown, Delaware, has entered the California field with the filing of incorporation papers at the office of the Secretary of State. Robert H. Fulton, of Los Angeles county, is named California agent and directors are given as W. H. T. Gaban, Redondo Beach, and C. W. Oliver and F. Lewis, both of England.

Eleven acres of land, the camp site of the Donner party of California pioneers at the edge of Donner Lake, together with a monument, erected in memory of the tragedy, have been turned over to the State of California by the Native Sons of the Golden West. A deed to the property, held by the organization, was handed to Assemblywoman Cora M. Woodbridge, who in turn gave it to Gov. Young.

Word was received at Alturas last week of the promotion of C. E. Rachford to the post of assistant forester of the United States. Rachford was born and reared in Modoc county, coming from an old pioneer family of that section. On the creation of the Modoc National Forest he entered the forest service as ranger, deputy supervisor and forest supervisor. He was in charge of the Modoc National Forest in the latter capacity from 1909 till 1914, when he was placed in charge of the Santa Barbara National Forest, later serving as assistant district forester for several years in San Francisco. Rachford, in his new capacity, will have charge of grazing on the national forests of the United States.

J. L. Maddux, president of Maddux Airlines, Inc., has announced purchase of the Beacon Airways, Inc., which operates planes from San Francisco, Los Angeles and Fresno. The price was not made public. According to Maddux Fresno probably will be made the center of extensive aircraft activities in the San Joaquin Valley, adding that Grant DuBois, formerly general manager of the Beacon company, would become division manager at Fresno for the Maddux lines.

The new University of California ground school for aviators conducted by the United States Navy, has been demonstrated successful by the achievements of the first two classes to graduate from the course. The five students who took the advanced flight training this year at Sand Point with a class of fifteen from various places in the Twelfth Naval District, finished 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in rating.

A record breaking number of counties will have exhibits at the California State Fair, September 1 to 8. Last year, which was a record-breaking fair in this respect, had 34 county exhibits. Five are added this year. The list of counties which will exhibit this year is as follows: Alameda, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Imperial, Kern, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Mariposa, Mendocino, Modoc, Monterey, Napa, Orange, Placer, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Siskiyou, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura and Yolo. The counties in this year which did not have 1927 exhibits are Fresno, Mariposa, Mendocino, Modoc and Sutter.

A tax of \$125,000 for increased supply of water for irrigation was voted in the Corcoran Irrigation District last week by 22 for and 62 against. The amount is to be raised in three annual assessments and is spread over 51,600 acres.

One more direct route between the San Joaquin Valley and the East Bay district is provided with the reopening of the Dublin Canyon section of the Golden State Highway. The canyon road connects Alameda and San Joaquin counties.

Purchase of 50 pieces of property for \$200,000 by the Southern Pacific Company for its new right-of-way through San Jose's west side was announced last week. This is one of the 1928 steps in the railway company's \$4,500,000 re-routing project.

While walking over his ranch near Willows, Glenn county, Lloyd Suttill was bitten by a rattlesnake when he stepped on its tail. Suttill said that he felt something strike his pantsleg, then a stinging sensation, and when he looked down there was a snake hanging to his trouser leg. Not knowing what to do, he ran some distance toward the house with the snake coiled around his leg. Before he reached his house the snake dropped off. Suttill said that the wound was not a serious one and no ill effects have resulted.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan by the Pacific Western Broadcasting Federation, naming among its 15 directors Will C. Wood, state superintendent of banks; Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College, Oakland; and Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University. The purpose of the federation will be broadcasting, by means of radio, television or other similar means, subjects of religious, governmental, scientific and educational interest.

Findings of the coroner's jury in the St. Francis dam flood victims was reported by men working on the Bursage ranch east of Santa Paula. All had been buried in one of the many huge bonfires of burn debris. One was the skull and vertebrae of a woman, one of the vertebrae and ribs of a man, and the third the bones of a child. They were scattered in different parts of the heap.

The oldest regular air passenger service in the United States is now doing the heaviest business in its history. It is the line between Wilmington and Ayala, Catalina Island, a twenty-five minute flight across the waters of the Pacific, made in hydroplanes. Steamers take three hours for the same journey. The service has been maintained regularly for several years and there has never been an accident on the line. It recently was merged with the system of airways operated by Western Air Express, Inc.

The annual game census as reported by Field and Stream disclosed that there are only 880 grizzly bears in the national forests in the United States, outside of Alaska, and 50 per cent of these are in Montana—not a single individual grizzly is reported from any of the national forests in California, a State in which these animals once were abundant.

The Chrysler Corporation has purchased a fifty-acre tract near Oakland for a reported sum of \$250,000, on which it is expected that an automobile assembly plant, costing approximately \$7,000,000, will be erected. Although no announcement has been made by Chrysler officials in Detroit, where the deal was consummated, it is believed that the plant is to be used for the distribution of the new Chrysler-built Plymouth.

This year's Serra Pilgrimage and Fiesta opened August 23 with Governor C. C. Young, Mayor James Rolph Jr., and mayors of all the cities surrounding Monterey—San Jose, Watsonville, Santa Cruz, Salinas, Hollister, Gilroy and King City—heading the "big parade" in the costumes of the days of the dons. The parade pictured California history from the earliest discovery by Cabrillo in 1542 to the present day.

Abandonment of plans for a so-called high-speed highway the length of the San Joaquin Valley on the western side has been conceded. The decision to abandon the super-boulevard was reached after conference and correspondence between the association sponsoring the highway, the State Highway Commission and several Southern California organizations.

Total registered vote of the State of California as necessary for the August primary election the 28th inst. is 2,009,599, according to figures announced by Secretary of State Jordan. A gain of 155,128 over the primary election and a gain of 96,737 over the registration for the November election of 1926, this registration is the greatest in the State's history. It represents an increase of 97,872 to the Republican party and 109,946 to the Democrats.

General Petroleum has recorded on 3,929.8 acres ten miles south of Corcoran, partly in Kings and partly in Tulare county. The lessee is the California Natural Gas Company of San Francisco which drilled several big gas wells on this land years ago. The lease, dated July 23, 1928, allows one year in which to start drilling, runs for twenty years, and calls for one-eighth royalty.

Organization of a Smith-Fairweather-Fairweather-Fairweather Club, and plans for the campaign of Governor Alfred E. Smith for president were perfected at a meeting of the Kern County Democratic Central Committee recently. The new club plans to swing into active support of the candidacy of John H. Fairweather, Reedy editor, for congressional representative from the seventh district, according to John P. Brooke, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee.

Expenditure by the Cowell Lime and Cement company of approximately \$125,000 in dividing 3,000 acres along the Merced River near Hopetown into 15 model dairy units was announced last week. Bids for leveling and grading have been asked upon the completion of a \$10,000 surveying project on the property, known as the Cowell ranch. When completed, the project will offer dairy accommodations which are expected to add from 1,000 to 1,500 head of cattle to Merced county's total and give the production of butterfat in that section a spectacular increase.

SHARES GOLD HILL WITH HONEST MAN

Prospector Kept Find Secret for 24 Years.

Summitville, Colo.—For 24 years Jack Pickens kept secret the location of a "peak of gold" in the San Juan mountains until he could find a financial broker whom he would trust to help him open the treasure vault locked by nature.

Today Pickens and Judge Jesse C. Wiley, the honest man whom the prospector found after a search of a quarter of a century, are sharing equally the fortune Pickens discovered.

While prospecting over the hills about the Little Annie mine in 1904 Pickens stumbled on a protruding boulder. He tapped the rock with his hammer. A piece broke off, revealing a layer of almost solid gold. Another blow dislodged more gold-laden slabs. Beneath the surface of that boulder, the prospector concluded, lay a peak of gold. Determining to keep the discovery a secret, Pickens also resolved to stay near his potential fortune. He obtained a job with a small force of miners at the Little Annie and then began his quiet hunt for an honest man with enough money to exploit the "strike."

Several times, the owners of the Little Annie mine started tunnels toward the golden peak, and Pickens held his breath. He was greatly relieved as each of these projects was abandoned, one within eighty feet of his hidden treasure.

Finally the prospector met the man whom he could trust, he and Judge Wiley formed a partnership, obtained long-time leases on 40 mining claims, including the golden peak, and within six weeks realized \$114,000 from the ore taken off only that part of the boulder showing above the grass.

Since then half a million dollars has been hauled away and yellow metal worth many times that amount still lies in sight.

Pickens has a wife and thirteen children with whom to share the fortune.

Borax Found Deadly to Mosquito Larvae

Ithaca, N. Y.—Borax has had another use added to the long list of things it is good for by Prof. Robert Matheson and E. H. Hinman of Cornell university. They have discovered that a concentration of one and one-half parts in a thousand of water is very quickly fatal to the larvae, or "wigglers," of mosquitoes that breed in rainwater barrels. The borax seems to hold its larva-killing properties for a long time; one experiment ran from July 25 to September 7 of last year without any signs of weakening at the end.

The two entomologists add, however, that borax should be used only where its possible effects on other animals and on plant life will be of no consequence. They are of the opinion that a cheap form of the chemical can be successfully marketed for mosquito-fighting purposes.

In the course of their experiments they raised large numbers of mosquito larvae, which had to be fed artificially. They state that they found common compressed yeast, such as goes into the colligate "double malted," very good wiggler food.

Sore-Throat Epidemic Teaches Pasteurization

Washington.—The epidemic of septic sore throat which raged in a small Massachusetts town, where over an eighth of the entire population suffered from the disease, is one more good argument in favor of pasteurization, according to the United States public health service. The infection has been traced to a single cow that had mastitis, a disease of the udders. As soon as the milk was pasteurized, no more cases were reported. Pasteurization would have prevented the entire outbreak.

Nearly every community, large or small, that has provided for pasteurization of its milk supply has been driven to this measure by just such epidemics of milk-borne diseases. Apparently communities, like human beings, refuse to profit by each other's experiences.

Dies in Coffin

Budapest.—For years Victor Kaszau, actor, slept in a coffin, fearing death was approaching. He has just been found dead in it.

Ex-Kaiser Nears End of Wood-Chopping Job

Doorn, Holland.—Former Emperor William II of Germany has practically completed his woodman's task on his own estate. The imperial wood chopper must go elsewhere if he wants to take his favorite exercise of felling, sawing or chopping wood.

In his labors on the Hohenheim estate, now covering a period of about eight years, the ex-kaiser was careful to remove only dead trees or such as hampered others in their growth or destroyed the symmetry of his park. It takes half an hour at a brisk pace to walk around the whole estate, which is enclosed by a high wire fence surmounted by barbed wire.

ALASKA FARM LIFE BEGINS NEW PHASE

Bachelor Ower and One-Crop System Passing.

Seattle, Wash.—Touring southeastern Alaska for an inspection of natural resources, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine will find farm life of the Far North in the midst of a colorful transition.

The "bachelor farmer," whose pioneer struggles are written into the agricultural history of every frontier, is slowly passing from the land he cleared of timber and is being replaced by men with families. Where his shack stood the new farmer is building houses and barns and his one-crop system of farming, is giving way to diversified activities, including the production of live stock.

Needing little and obtaining that principally from the forests, the early settler lived under conditions impossible for a man with a family. He planted his wheat or potatoes in the spring, left during the summer months to earn a "grubstake" and returned in the fall to harvest a crop that had received no attention.

More Dairy Farms. Long-required diversified farming is coming in with the families. The small dairy farm grows more common and many vegetables are grown. In the region near Fairbanks the bachelor still predominates, and since the area is adapted to wheat and potatoes, it may take longer to introduce diversified systems.

Southeastern Alaska is rough, rugged and covered with timber. Comparatively little land in this region is available for cultivation. The rich farms are in the great Tanana valley, with the Yukon and Sustina valleys, has the essentials to make it eventually the granary of Alaska, in the fertile Matanuska valley and contiguous territory.

The secretary's plan to visit the southeastern section was motivated by his desire to see at close range the infant forest industry, other natural resources and the possibilities for preservation of wild life. This newest Alaskan industry has none of the stamper characteristics of earlier enterprises. The gold rush brought rapid but short-lived growth in many places, but the paper-making industry is expected to be permanent. Scientifically developed, costly new print plants, with strict government supervision of natural resources, have been planned with a view to encouraging prosperous cities and towns.

Will Build Mills. Water-power rights for construction of mills at Ketchikan, the secretary's first stop in Alaska, and at Juneau have been granted by the government, and two companies are making preliminary investigation for actual construction work.

The United States will be paid for the timber as it is cut, and cutting will be done in accordance with forestry principles. The southern coast is covered with thick forests, and 85 per cent of the timber is understood to be excellent for the manufacture of paper.

Church Leases Farm to Pay Off Its Debt

Rapid City, S. D.—A four-hundred-acre farm on the old Sioux reservation is expected to pay the debt of the Rapid City Episcopal church in four years. The Men's club of the church, which has 80 members, has advanced \$800, rented a farm near Waste, a little town 40 miles east of Rapid City, bought the necessary farm equipment and planted 100 acres in flax and 100 acres in wheat. Next year the whole 400 acres will be farmed.

The farm is seven miles from Waste, pronounced "Washit" and meaning in the Sioux language "good," and is the center of a farming country that never has known a crop failure in the 20 years of its cultivation. After the opening of the Indian reservation, the country between the Missouri river and the Black hills was a free cattle range until the building of the Chicago & North Western railway from Pierre to Rapid City in 1907 made it available to settlers.

High Price of Brides Worries Syrian Youth

Damascus, Syria.—The high price of brides is beginning to worry young and marriageable men in the East. A mass meeting held here recently elected a committee to seek a modification of the custom requiring the man who would marry to pay over a handsome sum of money to the father of the girl of his choice. The western custom is more to the liking of the eastern swain.

The men working for the reform say that they are not impelled by selfish motives, but are interested in the welfare of the state; marriages, they say, are on the decrease owing to the greed of parents who have been raising prices in the marriage markets.

Golf by Wireless

New York.—Teams of the Honolulu and New York Rotary clubs are to play golf by wireless. The winner will be the team which gives par the worst wallop on a home course.

Times Change. New York.—Pawnee Bill is in town with a grievance. Cowboys are now tea-tippers and wear wrist-watches instead of six-shooters.

STUDY OLD BONES AS CLEW TO MAN

Scientists Examine Relics of Old Bison Hunt.

Washington.—Relics of a buffalo hunt held by primitive men near Folsom, N. M., thousands of years before white men came to America continue to puzzle and attract scientists. In response to a telegram from Folsom received by the Smithsonian Institution, reporting new discoveries of stone arrow points and fossil bones, Nell Judd, a Smithsonian anthropologist, with other scientists, has set out for the scene of the excavations to examine the remarkable evidence.

The excavations are being conducted by the Colorado Museum of Natural History and the American Museum of Natural History. The stone arrow-heads used in the hunt have been found close to bones of bison supposed to have become extinct in America long before man appeared on this continent. If the stone weapons were shot at this living game, as the evidence indicates, the conclusion of some scientists is that men must have inhabited America at least 25,000 years, possibly even several hundred thousand years. No evidence has ever been discovered in this country to show that the types of bison found with the arrow points have lived in America in recent times.

Dr. Oliver P. Hay of the Smithsonian Institution is now engaged in studying some of the bones of these extinct bison. The bones found at Folsom belong to bison with fattened horns different from any living form, Doctor Hay states.

Expedition Seeks Pygmy Bears in Eastern Oregon

Walla Walla, Wash.—To obtain living specimens of a 40-pound wallaby bear, known here as the sand lapper, and which lives in the ancient lava flows of eastern Oregon, a scientific expedition headed by University of Washington professors has left here for that region.

The diminutive bear is a species of grizzly ten times dwarfed and believed to be the remnant of the sun bear, thought to be extinct. At least three specimens have been killed during the last ten years. These were about 30 inches long and 18 inches high. Seven Devils country, where the bears have been seen, is a wild, barren and forbidding region, where lava and eruptions left grotesque formations. It is a safe refuge for the pygmy bears. Several thousand dollars is the price set for a pair brought out alive.

Inland Seas in Sahara Considered by France

Paris.—France is seriously considering the creation of inland seas in the Sahara desert in an effort to change the climate of northern Africa. The cabinet is expected to decide in September upon a project to do this which was submitted by Dwight Braman, a New York engineer.

The plan calls for the cutting of three ship canals 40 feet deep and 200 feet wide from the Mediterranean sea at Gabes to three dry saline lake beds called shotts. It was estimated that the waters of the sea by this means would flood some 10,000 square miles, reaching from Gabes westward. The effect would be to alter climatic conditions by increasing rainfall. The canals would also afford a water route of about 250 miles for seagoing ships through a part of Tunis and deep into Algeria.

Old Ideas Must Go

Nechao, Mo.—Old-fashioned ideas, in Nechao have got to go, if they have to be pulled out by the roots. At least that seems to be the decree of a group of the town's citizens, who, wearing masks, uprooted several concrete posts and severed the iron chains that composed the "hitching rack" on the courthouse square.

Time to Quit

Kansas City.—Harried police gave up pursuit of seven steers when a bovine planted its feet on the running board of a patrol car and moored loudly into the officers' faces.

New Bootlegging

New York.—There's bootlegging in polygamy in Turkey. So says Halide Edibe Hanum, feminist exiled from home, who is now visiting as.

Venice Opens Museum to Honor Marco Polo

Venice, Italy.—The memory of Marco Polo, Venetian explorer, is honored by the city of Venice with a remarkable oriental museum named after him and recently opened. A valuable collection of oriental suits of armor, swords, knives, porcelain, kimonos, sequins, paintings, tapestries and other works draws students from all parts of the world.

The collection, representing the life work of the late Count di Bardi, son of the duke of Parma and member of the Bourbon family, was seized during the World war as part of the Austrian reparations payment.

Anatomy of One Reel Comedy

By RING LARDNER

To the Editor: In a recent letter I give my readers the story of a friend of mine named Joe Cooper that was not getting along so good in his regular job and finely began to take correspondence courses by mail in other lines like short-story writing and expert actor and cartoonist and etc., and after a while he got so as he was knocking out close to 50 thousand per annum for his spare time.

While they still another field yet that Joe hasn't went in it and that is writing photo plays and great big money is promised for good ones because god knows they are a rare bird and if they are some of my readers that finds trouble making both ends meet the other and could use a couple 100 thousand a year extra earned in their spare time, why here is the field to go into.

You can pick up most any magazine and find a dozen ads of correspondence schools that teaches you how to write photo plays or movies as I have nicknamed them, but how are you going to know that the people that run them schools has ever wrote a photo play themselves and for all as you know you may be paying your tuition to a bird that ain't done anything all their life but pluck pimples off a putting green.

So in order to protect my readers from these kind of vipers I have made it up in my mind to start a school of my own along these lines and my qualifications is that have wrote 2 photo plays and they both flopped like the sure thing and my system of teaching will be to learn my pupils to write photo plays opposite to like I wrote.

The big money in the screen game today lays in 1 reel comedies. The things that is necessary in writing 1 reel comedies is (1) a catchy title (2) a funny idea (3) plenty of laughs (4) witty sub titles. As a sample of what will go and go big, the Ring School of Photo Play Writing gives the following specimen of a 1 reel comedy.

As a title for this picture we have chose "The Funny Tribe" which in itself will knock them for a goal.

Characters: GEORGE WOTTLE, a fishmonger (comedy lead)

GERTRUDE WOTTLE, his wife, (comedy lead)

MINNIE QUAGMIRE, her rival (soubrette)

AL SWAMP, a private detective (heavy comedy)

BABY WOTTLE, the Wottle baby (Juvenile)

A Minister of the Gospel, Wottle's clients, etc.

Continuity: Scene 1—George is in his store sorting fish. A client comes in and looks over the stock. Sub-title: "The customer asks for a flounder." George picks up a fish and hits the client in the eye with it, knocking him down. Sub-title: "I guess that will flounder you."

Another client comes in the store. Sub-title: "The customer asks for flnan haddie, but George tells him he only keeps weak fish." The client falls down and tears his trousers.

Scene 2—Gertrude is at home setting on the lounge and pulling superfluous hairs out of Baby Wottle's head. The telephone rings. Gertrude goes to answer it. Sub-title: "Wrong number." Baby Wottle falls off the lounge and lands on his bean. Sub-title: "Oh, what a headache."

Scene 3—George and Minnie are spooning in the hammock on the Wottle porch. Gertrude comes out of the house and catches them. Sub-title: "Caught in the act." The hammock breaks and the lovers set down suddenly, on the floor. Sub-title: "If couldn't of been a very good hammock."

Scene 4—Gertrude goes to Swamp's detective agency and hires Al Swamp to take up the case. Al puts on his shoes and starts out with Gertrude. Sub-title: "The plot thickens." As they are leaving Al's office a swinging door hits them in the eye and knocks them down. Sub-title: "In again, out again, Finnegan."

Scene 5—George and Minnie are spooning in the fish store. Minnie steps on a eel and falls down. Sub-title: "Minnie says her eel slipped. George tells her she ought to wear rubber ones." Al and Gertrude come in the store and surprise the lovers. George runs to a fish box and sets on a perch. George tries to get down but falls and tears his trousers. Al tries to pick him up but slips on the slippery floor and tears his trousers. Sub-title: "Al thinks they more to be patched up than the marital affairs of the Wottles."

Scene 6—They all go to the Wottle home. Minnie loses her interest in George and falls in love with Al. They decide to get married. Sub-title: "Al asks the fair Minnie to become his bride. She says O. K." Al summons a minister and him and Minnie are married with the Wottles as witnesses. Sub-title: "The knot is tied."

Scene 7—The party adjourns to the dining room where a fish breakfast is served. Sub-title: "London Bridges is falling down." In the midst of the hilarity, Baby Wottle chokes on a fish bone and croaks. Sub-title: "Eat jelly fish. No bones."

There you have got your catchy title, your funny idea, your laughable situations and your humorous sub-titles. Further and more the construction is perfect you might say.

(By the Ball Syndicate, Inc.)

THE KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1928 Western Newspaper Union)

And see how everywhere Love comforts, strengthens, helps, and saves us all: What opportunities of good befall To make life sweet and fair. —Celia Thaxter.

SPONGE CAKES

The lightness and delicacy of texture of sponge cakes make them especially well liked. Such cakes are appropriate to serve with cooling drinks and icy desserts.

In all cake-making the best of materials should be used, but especially with sponge cake. A fine granulated sugar, not powdered, makes the best texture; if coarse granulated sugar is used the cake will be coarse grained; if powdered sugar, it will make a paste when the eggs are added. Pastry flour is always to be preferred when making any kind of cake, and especially with a cake that depends upon its texture and lightness for its attractiveness, as does the sponge cake.

We desire to have fresh eggs for all eggs but a day or two old will not beat up as light as those three days or a week old.

For flavoring, lemon rind and juice seem to be the favorite. The acid acts on the albumen of the egg and coagulates it, which aids in the lightness of the cake. Many like a bit of mace or nutmeg together with the grated rind of orange or lemon for flavor.

The jelly roll is one of the most attractive and delicious of sponge cakes. One needs to handle them with care to have a shapely cake. If baking powder is used in a sponge cake the lemon juice is not used. Here is a recipe out of the ordinary:

Golden Glow Angel Cake.—Beat the yolks of five eggs to a stiff froth, then add one and three-fourths cups of sugar (granulated) sifted three times; beat all to a light cream in which no grains of sugar are seen. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of ten eggs beaten with one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Add one-half teaspoonful of vanilla and the same of lemon extract with a pinch of salt. Fold in one and one-fourth cups of pastry flour sifted four times and bake in a tube pan 45 minutes.

Sponge Jelly Roll.—Sift one cupful of flour, add one teaspoonful of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt; sift once more. Break three eggs into a mixing bowl, beat well, add one cupful of sugar, one-fourth cupful of water, beat well, then add the dry ingredients, beating well. Lastly, add two teaspoonfuls of hot melted butter with any flavoring desired, such as lemon extract, grated lemon rind or a bit of lemon and vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes.

Cut off the browned edges, lay the cake on a powdered, sugared cloth, spread with jelly or jam and roll up. Leave in the cloth for a while after rolling.

Foods for Occasions.

With cantaloupes so plentiful prepare a cocktail of ripe balls of muskmelon. Fill tall sherbet glasses with the balls, cover with a chilled sirup of canton ginger or a lemon sirup, with a bit of the grated rind. Garnish with sprigs of mint.

Guinea Chicken With Virginia Ham.—Remove the breast meat with the wing joint attached from a young guinea fowl. Place the breasts in a baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, brush over with cream and dredge with flour. Add one-fourth cupful of fat salt pork cut into cubes and bake in a hot oven for 30 minutes, basting three times with fat in the pan.

Arrange diamond-shaped pieces of toast on a platter, cover with thin slices of Virginia ham broiled and hot. Place the breasts on the ham and serve with the bone covered with a paper frill. Make a gravy from two tablespoonfuls of fat in the pan and three tablespoonfuls of flour, brown and add one and one-half cups of stock made from the remainder of the fowl. Season well and pour over the chicken. Serve with potato balls and piles of green peas in heaps around the chicken.

Snowflake Biscuits.—Scald one cupful of milk over hot water, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of corn sirup, one-half teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of shortening. When lukewarm add one yeast cake dissolved in a fourth cupful of water and one and one-half cups of flour. Beat all together until light. Add one and one-half cups of flour or just enough to knead without sticking. Knead until well mixed, then set to rise in a warm place. When double its bulk toss on a floured board, roll gently until half inch thick, cut with a small bluecut cutter, place on tins, cover with a pan to keep airtight and let rise again. When double in size bake in a hot oven. Brush with melted butter just before taking from the oven.

Nellie Maxwell

Growing Influence of Labor in Finance Has Curbed Anti-Union Influences

By PETER J. BRADY, President Federation Bank.

Through its entry into the banking field, the labor movement of America has demonstrated to the world in no uncertain degree its ability to administer, use and control its own credit power, and furnish capital directly for the promotion of industry and commerce. In doing this, it has undoubtedly accomplished more for the stability of our government and the progress of humanity than any other organized agency.

Labor banks cannot succeed unless they are conducted as business institutions, conforming in every way to well-established laws and practices. Great deliberation and the exercise of discretion and sound judgment are necessary in the organization and administration of labor banks. Sound banking and business rules must be followed. Any failure to follow this policy would result in disastrous consequences.

Combinations of employers in many lines have seriously hurt our unions, especially those organizations connected with the building trades. Anti-union employers, bankers and financiers in some large cities have, through their power of withholding credits and selling loans, forced upon fair employers a system of blacklisting union men, and have also compelled "agreements" to run only on the un-American "open shop" basis. This abuse of power is being checked by labor banks and will finally be entirely eliminated.

Another important function for which the labor bank is especially equipped is that of saving the wage earner from the swindler and glib stock salesman. Government post office and other statistics show that the manufacturers of "wildcat" stocks, worthless securities, fake oil stocks, worthless gold mine stocks, and other stocks, take a billion dollars out of the people's pockets every year. It is from this that the worker can be saved if he will place his money safely out of the way of the swindler by depositing it in the labor bank.

The future of labor banking in the United States is secure for it rests upon the saving ability of American workers who each year receive the vast sum of \$30,000,000,000 in wages. Compared to this the \$125,000,000 amassed by labor banks is quite insignificant although big by itself. That so much has been gathered in so short a time by labor banks is proof of what can and what will be done. There is as much more invested in corporations sponsored by labor organizations.

After taking into consideration the progress of our banking movement to date, and all the possible difficulties that may lie ahead, I feel confident in predicting that the American labor banks are going to continue to prosper. Eventually organized labor's financial power will be utilized in such a practical business way that it will be in a position to assume its full share in the financial and credit structure of the country.

Labor Day Fit Time for Workers to Rededicate Themselves to the Cause

By JOHN L. LEWIS, President United Mine Workers.

Observance of Labor day as a holiday is a recognition of the justice of those great fundamental principles upon which organized labor rests, principles for the maintenance and defense of which countless thousands of good, earnest, true men and women have devoted their efforts, their intelligence and their lives. Organized labor would lift those who toil from their humble place and elevate them to that dignity which belongs to them by right. It would aid them to enjoy the better things of life. It seeks to bring to them a greater degree of happiness and prosperity, better homes, better education, greater opportunities. And it is proper that labor should pause on this one great day of each year and meditate on this high ambition. On this day, the men and women of labor may well pause and think, and rededicate themselves and their lives to a continuation of the struggle.

Sacrifice does not weaken the determination of those who are convinced they are making the sacrifice in a righteous cause. No class of labor has endured greater sacrifice and suffering than the coal miners of this country, members of the United Mine Workers of America. Every known instrumentality, brutal and painful, crafty and keen, has been utilized against them for the purpose of breaking down their morale and forcing them to surrender to those who would degrade them. But the United Mine Workers of America cannot and will not submit to any such system. This magnificent union of workmen never has been defeated, and it is not going to be defeated now. This union, like labor in general, is marching on and on, and it will continue to march on and on, bringing fresh sunshine and happiness into the lives and homes of the toilers of America. There shall be no degradation of labor so long as the courage and the spirit and the determination of the United Mine Workers of America continue at today's high pitch.

Let us give thanks that we are workers and that we are again permitted to celebrate another Labor day, which is "Labor's Day," indeed.

Trade Union Movement Ever in the Forefront of Defenders of Liberty

By JOHN P. FREY, President Ohio Labor Federation.

As trade unionists, and as citizens, we are equally interested in the question of home rule. It is a subject which has interested our people from Colonial times, for home rule is the direct application of the American principle of self-government.

Our ancestors were so jealous of their liberties, so fearful of the authority which might be exercised over them by officials who were not a part of the community in which they lived, that immediately after the Revolutionary war the several states, although recognizing the necessity for national unity of purpose, declined to give the federal government sufficient authority to make it function.

The framers of the Constitution, recognizing the danger of centralized power, took great pains to fully protect the right of each state to determine the form and substance of its internal government. It was because of a sound understanding by the framers of the Constitution of the distinction between home rule and centralized authority that our dual form of government, the state and the federal, was established.

Many states, however, jealous of their own right to unquestioned self-government in state affairs, were negligent in applying the same principle to the municipalities and other political subdivisions with the state. The necessity for self-government in a municipality or political subdivision is as essential to our welfare as the same power exercised by the state within its borders in state affairs.

Where home rule does not exist the people are subject to authorities in whose selection and election they have little, if anything, to say. They are prevented from legislating for themselves, and in many instances are forced to submit to conditions against which they have every reason to object, and which they would immediately change if the right to home rule was enjoyed.

The trade union movement, from the beginning, has been the nation's foremost defender of liberty as defined by the Declaration of Independence, and of rights and government, as set forth in the federal Constitution. It is because our movement is a firm and unyielding defender of liberty of action, as it has been established in the principles upon which our nation is founded, that we have so thoroughly declared our devotion to the principle of home rule in all local affairs.

Silhouette to Be Slim, Sheathlike

Skirts or Drapery Let Down, at Sides or at Back Is Style Prediction.

Interesting information about the smart styles comes from abroad and is in evidence at home. The silhouette, observes a fashion writer in the New York Times, appears to be a point of common interest, and all of the authoritative designers agree that it will remain slim and sheathlike, with the skirts or drapery let down at the sides or at the back. The princess model is also to be seen in gowns of handsome material. Evening gowns of lace and of tulle are very long, disclosing an underdress cut the length of sports skirts. In these dresses dyed laces and tulle are much in evidence. With these materials some unusual costumes are seen at the resorts. One, illustrating the vogue of black and white, is made of tulle. The bodice is frilled in black and white tulle. In this contrasting type of frock, one of white and green tulle on a foundation of green tulle, and another in white tulle, trimmed with pinked ruffles of poppy red tulle, are discovered. The bodice of the latter is quite plain, and two large puffs of the red are added at one side with wide cash streamers that extend to the hem line. A gown in yellow is made of butterfly yellow tulle, in the model of a robe de style, with a deep bertha of lace about the neck, which is round in front and a deep V at the back.

New Fabric Patterns.

Among the new fabric patterns are the scenic prints, vignettes of architecture and landscape in town and country done with much subtlety in fine tints on delicate weaves of silk, linen and synthetic silk. In the latter some particularly entertaining motifs are used. One is a reproduction of the signs of the zodiac printed in light greens and pale gold in slender lines on a white background of washable voile. Another voile pictures the tree tops and arched greenery of Central park with a glimpse of tall spires against the sky. This pattern is effectively printed in jade green, cocoa, blue and smoke, and has been so successful for daytime summer gowns that the demand for autumn has begun.

Centuries-old traditions are shattered in some of the latest models that appear to be afterthoughts of designers as early autumn arrives. Tulle de Jouey, which has been heretofore a decorative fabric for interior draperies and furniture covers, is considered the very last word for dress goods, particularly, chiffon, which is shown in beautiful colors, brilliant purples, browns and grays on the sheerest and silkiest background.

In the modernistic designs geometric lines and forms are sharply drawn and colors are boldly contrasted in a manner that is no longer regarded as extreme, but is generally accepted as most happily adapted to sports dress. Some of the leading couturiers have been so much interested in the stark severity of the geometric designs that they are making models in other types



Black Crepe Chiffon Afternoon Dress Trimmed With Cream Lace.

for afternoon and evening costumes of the more elaborate materials.

Among the style successes of the summer are some that forecast the mode for fall. This is not unusual, for in the trying out of designs and fabrics and colors some are found to be enduring and a new fashion is established. This season's sensational novelty is the use of autumn and winter colors for dresses that have hitherto been shown in the most delicate flower tints and pastels. The Dresden colors that have so long been considered proper for evening are toned, to avoid the "baby" color scheme, into peach, citron, maroon, chartreuse, aquamarine and jade. The yellows alone appear to have remained in the all delicious shades under the names of sulphur, marigold, maize, saffron and topaz. To these have now been added the browns and bronzes, deep greens and blues and the rich wine shades that are usually associated with fall and winter wardrobes. One

of the distinctive dance frocks made of brown tulle with garniture of green and bronze flowers will be seen in several variants for autumn evening wear, and the colors are being reproduced in the new lustrous noncrushable velvets. An evening gown of black tulle, very bouffant, trimmed with bordeaux red silk and velvet flowers, suggests a costume of more important fabrics—velvet, satin or moire.

Velvet in Limelight.

The season's innovations and original novelties are turning the conventional trend of fashions topsy-turvy, and some startling features appear from time to time on both sides of the water. Furs and velvet with summer dress and sheer stuffs for evening are no longer unusual and the latest fancy is the velvet "cocktail" coat worn with chiffon frocks at Paris and the fashionable French resorts. These are made of both the plain and printed noncrushable velvet, which has been a sensational success in summer costumes. Moire, which is not considered



Dress of Gray Crepe Trimmed With Bias Folds and Deep Tucks.

a summer fabric, has had a wide vogue for every style of dress, from bathing and sports suits to elaborate evening gowns. The synthetic silk permanent weave gains in popularity as the season wanes, and interesting variants for autumn in this charming stuff are promised by leading designers. It is to be used, they predict, alone, in all of the deep, rich tones of crimson, red, blue; in black and white and in the new shades introduced in summer frocks, coats and ensembles. New tones of purple are named cathedral, Spanish raisin, cyclamen and lilac; national, royal and natter blue, neptune, printemps, platane and lime greens; orchid, du Barry pink, autumn browns, bordeaux and burgoyne reds and several finely graded shades of gold.

All Black Is Modish.

All black, which has appeared spasmodically all the past year, is very modish for evening, and all of the prominent houses continue to create gowns of distinction in black for evening wear. Tulle was never more popular in black, in white, in the quiet shades and in shadow effect. In this crisp, fantastic fabric have been shown the possibilities in color combination of models having flounces of three colors harmoniously arranged. Some of these are especially lovely. One is a dance frock with the ruffled skirt of pale rose, green and mauve tulle, veiling a tulle slip of rose, with bodice of green, and mauve in the finish of the décolletage and the girdle. A naive little frock with a skirt of narrow ruffles from belt to hem and plain, quaint, tulle bodice is built all of tulle in shades of yellow, from the palest to burnt orange, suggesting a nosegay of marigolds. Wild rose, the pansy colors and shades of sea green are all being used for these beautiful dance frocks over which are worn the cape or dolman shape wraps of tulle and velvet, and the new scarfs of which new styles are being shown almost weekly.

Footwear grows in importance as new styles in shoes and stockings are brought out. The most fantastic models are shown in evening shoes which are made of every sort of material—reptile skins, suede, satin, lame, brocatelle, crepe. They are plain, figured, embroidered and painted. There are many new shapes, all low-cut, and all with high heels—some of the extreme Louis XVI type. Novelty of detail is shown in the latest shoes for afternoon and evening, in which two kinds of leather, and leather and fabric are combined. Brown and beige, with the natural tones of lizard, shark and snake skin, are very fashionable. In a unique model, lizard and black patent leather are combined, an onyx ornament fastening the instep strap.

Costume ensembles include the shoes in unusually smart styles. Pumps of brown suede with two narrow straps buckled across the vamp are worn with Biarritz gloves of the same shade and finish that have little buckled straps closing at the back of the wrist. Another ensemble includes shoes, gloves and narrow belt of beige kid combined with tobacco brown suede.

Sports of Nations



Persian Wrestlers.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

EACH recurrence of the Olympic games shows a growth of the play spirit among the nations and a greater recognition of the value of games as a training for life. Games played a big part in maintaining the morale alike of civilians and soldiers during the World war; and from this experience has come a renewed realization that the strenuous that win wars are just as useful for the vigorous, bloodless battles of peace.

Back home, before the war, America had contributed two new things to sport: baseball and the city playground.

It has been noted that sports of a nation afford an almost invariable barometer of its progress in civilization. Baseball is one of the most complicated and highly organized pastimes known to any people. It is a veritable instrument of the most delicate precision in the world of sport. A South Sea islander no more could play it than he could operate a linotype machine or deftly handle the paper money in a bank teller's cage.

Yet the instincts baseball satisfies—the zest of racing to a goal ahead of the ball, the deep satisfaction of diverting a swiftly moving object to serve his own ends, the mere impact of the speeding sphere against the instrument he controls, bagging the spheroid as it flies afield, the suspense of nine men as they await the batter's fate—each and all find their counterpart in play as old as animals that walk on two feet and have enough gray matter atop their spinal columns to control nature's laws for their human purposes.

The foot-race ever was the most popular of the 24 Olympian events. The Romans battled balls with the forearm swathed with bandages, and the Gilbert Islanders wrap coconut shells with cord so they will rebound to a blow from the open palm; Homer's princess of Phaeacia is represented in the Odyssey as jumping to catch a ball tossed by her maids of honor; and the Chinese had a game in which a suspended ball was kept hurtling to and fro by blows from the players.

America has been among the leaders in her attention to children's playgrounds. In fact, playgrounds for children may be considered the distinctive contribution of this country to the world's play.

Playgrounds in Cities.

To gather statistics of play is like counting the sands of the sea or the children of the nation; but it is significant of the awakening interest in play to note that even by 1918 more than 400 cities maintained nearly 4,000 playgrounds, and the children who found relaxation on 840 of these playgrounds from which reports were had on any one day would have numbered scarcely less than the total population of Boston. Each year since has seen an increase both in the cities having playgrounds and in the total of play spaces.

Moreover, this is but a fraction of the opportunities for normal play, for it does not take into account the thousands of boys' clubs and provisions for their special clientele which churches, parishes, private schools and organizations like the Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts, Knights of Columbus and numerous others make. One of the most characteristic adjuncts of the American school, city, town or country district is its playground; and few are city parks where the old "Keep Off the Grass" signs have not been superseded by invitations to play, and special provisions for games.

For one who would study the derivation of games, the average playground, no matter how crude, is a veritable museum of archeology. Tools and weapons, of one age frequently become the playthings of the next; and centuries later, when adults have deserted the sport, children adopt it.

Game-hunting marked an important development in the life of primitive races. The Indian who stalked deer, the Semang black man who tracked the rhinoceros, snared wild birds at their drinking places, and trapped the tiger were not out for a summer's sport.

Ingenuity in Hunting.

Methods of hunting were exceedingly primitive at first, but some tribes early developed an amazing technique. The Eskimo would wrap himself in skins and lie by the hour alongside an ice-hole to harpoon a seal. The Tarahumars of Mexico felled trees by the

score to get squirrels occasionally caught as the trees fell.

More ingenious were the Tasmanians, who would clear a forest oasis by burning, wait for the grasses to grow and attract animals, and they would set fire to a barricade of brush they arranged in the meantime, with exits near which they would take their stand and spear the frightened animals as they sought to escape.

Some African tribesmen camouflaged their spear-heads with bird feathers. Fuegians attained a low visibility by daubing themselves with mud and clay. Florida Indians donned skin and horns of deer to enable them to approach their prey.

Ways of setting traps for animals and of poisoning spears were known thousands of years before Christ. The sportsmanlike Greeks shrank from use of poisoned darts in warfare for the same reason that they regarded archery as a savage practice in combat. Even in war they declined to use instruments which would give one side an unfair advantage.

It was long before the horse, ridden so skillfully by the Arab and the Moor, became either a beast of burden or man's plaything at the races. And whatever the civilized opinion of bull-fighting, that sport is a far cry from either the combat to death of human beings or the lack-sport diversion of watching two animals tear each other to pieces. The Spaniard will defend his national pastime by citing that the matador runs a far greater risk than the hunter of the biggest game, with the advantage of his firearms.

Horse-racing is another sport that dates back to remote antiquity. Probably the French were the pioneers in turf sport as practiced in modern times, but it was natural that the English, with their love of outdoors and of animals, should have cultivated the horse for the race as they did the dog for the hunt. James I seems to have been the first royal patron of racing.

Boxing and Wrestling.

Boxing and wrestling are the more humanized forms of individual contests of strength. Naturally the program of the original Olympic games, veritable encyclopedias of ancient sports, included boxing and wrestling. Moreover the Greeks had one game, the pancrace, which combined both. Wrestling, at least, is much older than Greece, as indicated by the bouts pictured on tombs along the Nile. In Greece, boxing fell into disfavor in Sparta for an unusual reason. The Greeks had developed sportsmanlike rules for the game, eliminating kicking, biting and ear-pulling, and the bout closed when one boxer admitted his defeat. Lyscurus held it improper for any Spartan to acknowledge defeat, even in a game!

The Japanese have been devoted to both sports for ages. Sukune, Hackenschmidt of Nippon, in the days when John was foretelling the coming of Christ, was defeated, and from wrestling jiu-jitsu evolved. Boxing today is extremely popular throughout the empire.

Jack Broughton, English "father of boxing" as it is practiced today, is believed to have invented the modern boxing glove and the division into rounds, but he scorned to train in order to meet a butcher named Black, who belled his name with a blow like a cleaver, and put the idol of British sport in the ex-champion class.

A writer of the sixteenth century called football a "devilish pastime" and charged it with inciting "envy and sometimes brawling, murder and homicide." Nevertheless, by the time of Charles II football had become firmly established at Cambridge. It was, ever held in high esteem in Ireland. There, when all other sports were prohibited for archery's sake, "only the great football" was exempt. Women joined with the men in playing it on Shrove Tuesdays. So many participated that few knew the whereabouts of the ball. An expedient which not so long ago aroused a furore in the American sporting world, was adopted by a player, who shook out the shavings with which the balls of those days were stuffed and carried it under his shirt to the goal.

Abandoned as a general pastime because of its roughness, it was retained in colleges until, with the past half century, it sprang into renewed popularity in greatly modified form. The British carried football into Jerusalem when they recovered the sacred city. Missionaries have taught it to heathen tribes.



NURSES know, and doctors have declared there's nothing quite like Bayer Aspirin for all sorts of aches and pains, but be sure it is genuine Bayer; that name must be on the package, and on every tablet. Bayer is genuine, and the word genuine—in red—is on every box. You can't go wrong if you will just look at the box:



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Patriotism Not Vanity

Miss Anne Morgan, philanthropist and reformer, said in a Y. W. C. A. address on patriotism in Atlantic City:

"Patriotism doesn't mean bragging and vanity, though some patriots seem to think it does. I often say that it is as bad for a patriot to be vain about his country as it is for a woman to be vain about her charms. 'Yes, that kind of patriot is as bad as Mrs. Exe. Her husband, on a visit down here by the sea, watched her primping before the glass one day, and at the end of an hour he said: 'Heavens and earth, how vain you are!'

"Without taking her eyes off her reflection in the glass, Mrs. Exe answered: 'Indeed, I'm not vain! I don't think I'm half as lovely as I really am.'"

For Galled Horses

Hamford's Balm of Myrrh

Money back for first bottle if not satisfied. All dealers.

Quite Simple

An old-fashioned father visited his son at college on a certain big sports day.

Afterwards he was invited to attend a formal dinner. His son at first was rather anxious as to how the old man would behave, but everything went off wonderfully well.

Then suddenly he noticed that his father had poured his coffee out of the cup into the saucer.

"Father!" he gasped. "What ever made you do that?"

"My stars!" exclaimed the father. Just fancy, you at college and don't know that! Why, I do it to cool my coffee!"—Answers, London

The Lost Is Found

A year ago Roy Wilson, of Goldsboro, N. C., lost three dollar bills while plowing. Replying the same field this spring he turned them up again, and a bank traded the weather-beaten currency for new bills.

Still

"What is that artist painting?" "The hired man." "I get you—still life."

"WORTH WEIGHT IN GOLD"

Verdict of Woman Who Tried Pinkham's Compound

Tully, N. Y.—"It hurt me to walk or sit down without help and I felt sick and weak. My mother-in-law took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she induced me to take it. I am now on the fourth bottle and have also used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. The medicine that will do for me what the Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done are certainly worth their weight in gold. I think I have given them a fair trial and I expect to take two more bottles of the Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. CHARLES MONAGHAN, R. F. D. 1, Tully, N. Y.



That will do for me what the Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done are certainly worth their weight in gold. I think I have given them a fair trial and I expect to take two more bottles of the Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. CHARLES MONAGHAN, R. F. D. 1, Tully, N. Y.



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PICTORIAL LIFE OF HERBERT HOOVER

No 1

By Satterfield



1. Herbert Hoover's ancestors, of Quaker faith, came to America from France and Holland.



2. They became settlers first on farms in Maryland, thence moving to North Carolina and Ohio.



3. In 1835 the Hoovers migrated to Iowa, where they and their neighbors founded the town of West Branch.



4. Before clearing the land for their farms, these Quaker pioneers built a Meeting House.

THE TERMINAL

GEO. W. RYAN - Publisher and Editor

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Legal City and County Paper

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1928

POLITICAL COMMENT

Cooperation in improving the farmer's condition may as well begin at the top. The election of Hoover and Curtis will put agricultural relief up to the man who has successfully worked out a number of the greatest administrative problems of his generation, has helped business save billions every year through new methods of eliminating waste and simplifying production, savings which were shared with workers—and who gave the farmers the greatest era of prosperity in their history. And he will be seconded by Senator Charles Curtis, the man who has helped solve the outstanding legislative problems of the last 33 years, and knows how to handle congress as well as any man in history.

Another indication of Herbert Hoover's capacity to rise to any occasion is found in the evidence of a nation wide desire to hear more from him. There was a time, not so long ago, when some of his closest friends thought that Mr. Hoover's comparative inexperience as a political speaker would prove a severe handicap in a national campaign. The first two samples of his oratory have created a tremendous demand, and that is usually the best test of worth for any product.

Another old-line democratic newspaper, the Chattanooga News, has announced that it will support Hoover and Curtis. "Party loyalty is a dual matter," says the News. "The candidate must be loyal to party principles in order to expect the loyalty of party members. * * Governor Smith has conspicuously transgressed the party platform and Democrats as such can be under no further obligation to him."

THE TERMINAL, Richmond's industrial newspaper.

Facts About the Telephone

There are now ninety-eight telephone central offices in the city of Chicago.

More than 1,000,000 telephone calls a day are made in Greater Kansas City.

Telephone service between Great Britain and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was recently opened.

The state of Tennessee averages about 1,330,000 local telephone calls a day and 11,000 long distance calls.

There has been an increase of more than 100,000 telephones in the city of Detroit in the four years from July 1, 1924, to July 1, 1928.

Of the total of about \$1,000,000 telephones in the world, approximately 25,000,000 or 50 per cent can be connected with the Bell System.

Men's Rights

Men's rights are a great deal of trouble to them. They assert them and get them, and then they don't know what to do with them. A man's rights, half of them, are meant to give away. . . . The beatitude of your rights is, they are your benevolences. You can yield them, give them away. And the law of social unity is the law of assertion of a man's individuality as a benevolence for those that are round about him.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Susan B. Anthony Fined

Susan B. Anthony was the first American suffragist to be arrested for her principles. In order to test the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments she cast ballots at the state and congressional elections at Rochester in 1872. She was indicted for illegal voting and a fine imposed. She defiantly refused to pay the fine, but was never jailed.



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NOTICE TO VOTERS

Every person entitled thereto must register during the year 1928, thirty (30) days before the election at which he or she may desire to vote.

Registration for School Trustees Election closes February 29, 1928.

Registration for Municipal Elections for towns of sixth class closes March 10, 1928.

Registration for Presidential Primary Election closes March 31, 1928.

Registration for August Primary Election closes July 28, 1928.

Registration for General Election closes October 6, 1928.

Make application for registration to the County Clerk or any of his deputies.

Dated: January 1, 1928.

J. H. WELLS,

County Clerk of Contra Costa County, State of California.

The following persons are Registration Deputies:

RICHMOND

A. C. Faris (chief), City Hall, Richmond; L. W. Broughan, City Hall, Richmond; E. A. Burt, 309 22nd St.; Miss Nan nie L. Nesbitt, 621 Bissell Ave.; H. G. Stidham, 163 Washington Ave.; M. J. Gordon, 321 Macdonald Ave.; Mrs. Ethel Butler, 600 Ripley Ave.; Miss Norine Lee, 535 Macdonald Ave.; Miss Georgia Johnson, 431 19th St.; Mrs. Mildred Ahern, 715 Macdonald Ave.; Mrs. Margaret L. Gately, 241 Cypress Ave.; Mrs. Blanche Hoyle, 3715 Roosevelt Ave.; Mrs. Lucille D. Kister, 721 Panama Ave.; Miss Ivy Lee, 112 Fifth St.; Mrs. Mary B. Moyle, 541 Santa Fe Ave.; R. V. March, Standard Oil Co.; Mrs. Kathleen Maroney, 623 Chanslor Ave.

EL CERRITO

Audrey, L. Carey; Olga J. B. Lee, Miss Nellie Shoute, John Sandvick, Catherine Sandvick, Mrs. Grace E. Waelzer.

Mrs. Isabel Shreiner, 21 Kingston Road, Kensington, Berkeley.

Mrs. Lillie Whisler, and C. E. Whisler, San Pablo. John Hewitt, Giant, Jan-o-

15 Million Dollar Pay Roll For Richmond

THE TERMINAL herewith gives a few of the largest industries of Richmond showing the number of employes and annual payroll of those industries employing 50 and up:

	No. Employes	Payroll
STANDARD OIL CO.	3600	\$6,581,000
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	700	1,800,000
Santa Fe Railroad Co.	800	1,500,000
Pullman Company	750	1,250,000
Certain-teed Products	255	400,000
Republic Steel Package Co.	150	265,000
Blake Bros.	50	103,000
California Art Tile Co.	50	80,000
Richmond Pressed Brick Co.	55	72,000
And 43 smaller plants that employ from 3 to 47	...	500,000

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